

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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CIRCULATION DURING APRIL.
 W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of April, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	121,390	16	118,290
2	118,790	17	117,076
3	116,570	18	119,430
4	118,190	19	(Sunday) 121,430
5	(Sunday) 124,530	20	116,350
6	(Sunday) 125,790	21	116,790
7	118,290	22	118,800
8	126,490	23	115,580
9	117,760	24	115,190
10	116,460	25	120,750
11	120,590	26	(Sunday) 128,310
12	(Sunday) 125,590	27	117,650
13	117,400	28	118,450
14	117,280	29	122,190
15	120,340	30	121,090

Total for the month.....3,579,530
 Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed.....92,431
 Net number distributed.....3,487,099
 Average daily distribution.....116,236

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of April was 6,42 per cent.
 W. B. CARR,
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of April, 1903.
 J. F. FARISH,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
 My term expires April 23, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

DISCIPLINE AND RESULTS.
 I will maintain discipline in the Fire Department, and endeavor to bring it up to even a higher standard than ever before. I shall expect that every man doing his duty. There will be no removal except for cause.

This statement is attributed to Chief Swingle of the Fire Department, a Republican official who has been reappointed by a Democratic Mayor and confirmed by a Democratic Council. The statement was called forth by rumors that assistants, friendly to the Chief, were showing a resentful spirit to supporters of men who were candidates against Mr. Swingle.

It is much to Mr. Swingle's credit that he not only refutes the rumors, but emphasizes the refutation with a declaration that his purpose is to enforce discipline and advance the efficiency of his department. Removals could not be made, except for cause, without disgracing the department. He can well afford, as he intends, to be considerate and to devote his energy toward improving the service.

The people will approve Mr. Swingle's efforts to give the city a Fire Department upon which they can rely. And it is safe to predict that his endeavors in this direction will receive as earnest support from the Councilmen who voted against confirming his appointment as from those who acquiesced.

Mr. Swingle's appointment has removed the department from political influence, and politics must be kept out of its affairs. On the one hand, Mr. Swingle must be prudent in his treatment of defeated candidates, and on the other hand these candidates must recognize Mr. Swingle's authority and give him faithful assistance in his plans for betterment. The contest is over, and the sooner it is forgotten the better.

The public is not concerned in the political features of municipal business. Mr. Swingle takes the right view of his department in promising betterment, and it is hoped that he will realize his expectations.

RELIABLE OPINION.
 Especial significance attaches to the opinion expressed by Mr. John P. Miller, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, on St. Louis and the World's Fair. Mr. Miller holds a responsible position as the representative of a very influential newspaper and his impressions and deductions have weight, coming from a man trained to close observation.

The business men of this city may well heed suggestions which this newspaper man gives, in honest candor, that St. Louis may the better control the situation next year while the Exposition is in progress, and in future years, after it shall have become a memorable historical event. His views are the conclusions of a disinterested spectator.

Mr. Miller grasped the great scope of the World's Fair. The architectural beauty of the magnificent exhibit buildings appealed to his artistic sense. In the confusion existing on the grounds he perceived the complete plan of the picture. He noted that the city has improved wonderfully since his former visit in 1896. For the city and the Exposition he has unqualified praise.

"I doubt," he states, "whether the people of St. Louis, or even the managers of the enterprise, appreciate the magnitude of the World's Fair they are building. The work has been started on a scale to make the event the broadest display the world has seen. To make a success of the great undertaking the people of St. Louis must comprehend the burden they have assumed for the whole people of America, whose Fair it is. As yet it is manifest St. Louis is inexperienced, but it is not incapable."

To this add the statement of Mr. Charles A. Hamilton, Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Times and other New York papers: "From what I saw of St. Louis I was impressed with its wonderful commercial resources, which must extend into a greater territory than even that of the big city on the lakes."

The success of the Exposition as the greatest and best of world's fairs is now assured, as far as human means and energy may provide. But the wealthy men of St. Louis have not done all that they should for the

city itself. What remains for them to do is implied in Mr. Miller's assertion that "St. Louis is inexperienced, but it is not incapable."

By public effort considerable progress has been effected. The city has given \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair and the people have given another \$5,000,000. About fifty miles of streets have been paved and the work of improvement still goes on. This year about thirty miles will be reconstructed. And it is the purpose of the administration to issue \$7,000,000 bonds this year for public work.

Private enterprise also has taken a part. Millions of dollars have been invested in new hotels and mercantile edifices and manufacturing plants. But private enterprise has not done all that it is capable of or all that it should do. The future of the city depends on the activity of its men of affairs. It devolves upon them to "comprehend the burden that St. Louis has assumed for the whole people of America."

GOOD PUBLIC SERVANTS.
 Only a few weeks ago The Republic had the pleasure of bestowing well-earned credit on four members of the City Council, all of them Republicans, who had retired to private life. Now the retirement of several Commissioners of the Board of Public Improvements affords another opportunity to extend this principle of justice to other Republicans who have served the city conscientiously.

If municipal business were to be conducted solely on political lines, the welfare of the city would be subservient to party interests, as past events in St. Louis have demonstrated. Reform and good government have been effected through party agencies, but by good citizens belonging to both parties. The best men for public office are those who, though affiliated with a party, are bent on fulfilling duty and promoting the city's interests.

The intermingling of political intrigue with matters of public concern has a tendency to confuse public opinion and create unjust impressions. Facts are distorted to blench the reputations of honest officials and for no other reason than to make political capital for the party out of power. As a consequence the question of right and wrong becomes secondary in importance, while political phases are emphasized as paramount. The people suffer.

Men of exceptional ability are, as a rule, reluctant to accept positions in the public service. They are not willing to sacrifice their reputations. They do not wish to be slandered. They would like to do good for the city, but not at the risk of annoyance and serious injury. They dread, with cause, the malice of opposing partisans. The people of St. Louis have but lately witnessed attempts at detraction, aimed against men of proved honesty and recognized ability, and they will assuredly welcome a change that will have truth, instead of political falsehood, as its inspiration.

Inefficient officials, whether Democrats or Republicans, should be exposed, so that the citizens may know the weak places in government; capable officials are entitled to praise, whether Democrats or Republicans, so that the public may know who are trustworthy and so that competent men may be encouraged to serve in public office. So extensive is this principle that even the Ziegenhein misgovernment should have credit for what was good in it, though the good is, in comparison, far too small.

Of the four Commissioners of the Board who deserve special approbation, three were held in office by former Mayor Ziegenhein; the other was elected at large. The Ziegenhein appointees were Sewer Commissioner Hermann, Water Commissioner Flad and Street Commissioner Varrelmann. The first two are Republicans; the latter is a Democrat. The fourth, former President McMath, who was elected at large, is a Republican.

Mr. McMath, as the representative of Mr. Filley, conducted a war against the Ziegenhein administration and the combines in both branches of the Municipal Assembly. In this respect he did well and received strong support from Messrs. Hermann, Flad, Varrelmann and Park Commissioner Ridgely.

Much can be said in praise of Mr. Hermann. His opportunities were restricted and he was unable to carry out his plans; yet he always showed sincerity and gave evidence of capability. As an engineer Mr. Flad did satisfactory work. Constantly he kept before the public the necessity for clarifying the water. He maintained his department at a high efficiency. Mr. Varrelmann's success is seen in the street improvements now being made. He has been rewarded by reappointment.

The Republic is pleased to give all of these officials credit for the good that they have done, though most of them are Republicans. It will be just as ready to blame, when blame is deserved, though the objects of criticism are Democrats. Faithful officials are entitled to commendation. The public is entitled to know what officials do right and what ones do wrong. Good men cannot be induced to hold public office unless they are assured of fair treatment. Truth is necessary to good government.

MR. FLAD'S REPORT.
 Four points stand out prominently in the annual report of Water Commissioner Flad, which has been submitted to the Board of Public Improvements. The "plain subsidence" process of clarifying the water supply has been used to good result. The municipal electric generating plant has been operated at a saving of about \$7,000 in the year. The city has sustained a loss of more than \$1,000,000 by electrolytic action on water mains. The average daily consumption of water was a million gallons less than last year.

While clarification of the water by the simple method of plain sedimentation does not produce a supply entirely satisfactory for potable purposes, the success of the experiments made in settling and skimming indicate that it is to the city's advantage to maintain the present plant and improve the system. Artificial purification would become necessary with an impounded supply, even under the most favorable conditions, and the city could not afford to sacrifice for nothing a plant worth millions of dollars.

The public is, no doubt, pleased with the economy brought about by the municipal electric generating plant at the Baden Station. Here is a practical argument in favor of municipal ownership. In one year a saving of about \$7,000 has been accomplished, and the department has also been able, with its own electric plant, to carry on its work under more congenial circumstances.

Formerly the stations of the Water Department obtained their current for light and power from a private corporation. Its employees, cars and implements were transported from station to station by a railroad company under an annual contract. Now the department produces the electric power and operates a municipal railway from Baden to the Chain of Rocks, a distance of about seven and a half miles. The city has gained, not only by saving \$7,000 in a year, but by getting accommodations that it could not otherwise procure.

The statement that electrolysis, due to stray currents from street railway tracks, has damaged water mains, especially near power-houses, to the amount of \$1,000,000 opens a serious question. The city should take action to compel the company to indemnify it for the loss, and it should compel them to install wires to carry the return current in the proper manner.

It is hard to believe that the decrease in the average daily consumption is due, as is stated, to more care on the part of patrons. Waste is undoubtedly a big item in consumption, but it appears that investigation would discover another cause besides for the decrease than that given. There seems to be no particular reason why the consumers should have been

more considerate this last year than formerly. A general and sudden accession of conscientious care about wasting water is hardly credible, much as it would add to the good-citizenship reputation of St. Louis.

SOLID SUCCESS.
 April was a good month in St. Louis business; a particularly good month in The Republic's business. In the returns, based on the value, the commercial public places on a newspaper as an agent of publicity, The Republic leads the daily press of this city.

Exact figures for April show that The Republic carried \$75.37 columns of paid advertising. The Globe-Democrat carried \$33.27 columns; the Post-Dispatch \$21.73 columns and the Star \$20.47 columns.

Sunday issues are most favored by the advertising merchants. The Sunday Republic best meets the demands of the skillful advertiser. In April the Sunday issues of The Republic carried in local commercial advertising—the class of advertising conducted by expert and established managers—the large total of 485.93 columns. The Globe carried 424.89 columns; the Post-Dispatch 358.06 columns, and the Star 124.47 columns.

Increase in circulation is shown, notwithstanding the remarkable increase of the preceding year. The average daily circulation of The Republic during April was 6,742 more than that of April a year ago. The Republic goes to the homes. Its delivery by regular carriers to the homes is equal to the carrier delivery of any other two St. Louis dailies. It goes regularly into more than one-half of the homes of St. Louis. This fact of genuine, regular, carefully read circulation explains the fact of advertising patronage.

It explains why the "want ads" increased more than 33 per cent between April, 1902, and April, 1903. The Republic is the foremost newspaper of St. Louis, and its supremacy rests upon the most solid foundations.

Uncle Sam is a shrewd old chap with a keen eye, always alert to see the change of an advantageous deal. It cost him a good deal to send the monitor Arkansas to St. Louis for the World's Fair Dedication ceremonies, but he is already being more than repaid by increased local enlistments in the navy. During the past four days the number of these enlistments has broken all previous records, and stalwart young Middle Westerners are still crowding into the local recruiting station. It pays the Government to interest the people of the inland States in the United States Navy.

If there is any virtue in names, the Columbia would seem to have the preference over the Reliance for a cup defender. The former is suggestive of spirit, of hope, of victory, while the latter hints of the pride that sometimes goeth before a fall. But in any event, let us choose the speedier boat. Sentiment is all right, but results count.

If the city lost more than a million dollars by electrolysis, due to return currents straying from railway tracks and corroding water mains, how much wouldn't the city have lost if special laws had provided for installation of return-current wires? The answer applies to future franchise ordinances.

A local morning machine organ fears that 100,000 immigrants will come to St. Louis and be naturalized upon arrival. They haven't come yet. However, this form of editorial delirium is more enduring than more slanderous forms which have been periodically prevalent throughout three years.

It is with satisfaction that the public learns that the naturalization fraud cases will be tried on their merits. If men have been guilty of a deep crime against citizenship and suffrage the facts should be known.

St. Louis has had enough to do attending to its own soiled linen without undertaking to cleanse Chicago's.

RECENT COMMENT.
 The St. Louis People.

William F. Jewell Saunders in Review of Reviews.
 Before the war St. Louis was a Southern city, its affairs controlled altogether by men born in the South, but the immigration from the North and West has changed all that. Southern influences are still a great factor in St. Louis trade, of course, but the men directing the banking-houses, the wholesale firms, and the big manufacturing concerns are all from the North and West. A consensus of opinion among the business men of the city is that the political matter obtained in any city of the type would never show sectionalism.

The St. Louis type of man is the one common to all large American cities. He is well dressed, quick in movement, talking to the point, delighting in doing things. If he can afford it, he belongs to the Mercantile or the Noonday Club, where he lunches, and to the St. Louis Club, where he entertains guests in the evening. He is a member of the Business Men's League and the Merchants' Exchange, so that he may touch elbows with the successful men of the city and be a part of the affairs that are going on. If he be college bred he goes into the University Club. If he has independently achieved business or professional standing, he is asked into the Commercial Club or the Round Table.

The descendants of the first families of St. Louis are not distinguished in business nor on the surface social. They are well-to-do by inheritance, and live exclusively and unostentatiously. It is not an extravagance to say that one who meets these Laclede and Chouteaus feels that their sweet and gentle manners could not have survived the jostling of modern conditions without a most persistent strain of aristocracy.

Position of a College President.
 May Cosmopolitan.

A successful college president to-day occupies one of the most enviable positions in American society. A trusted specialist in an American college is not only assured of a respectful hearing when he writes or speaks, but he is free to call to the seat of the State and national Government for advice by Governor, legislative or congressional committee, and also by the President of the United States. During the past twenty-five years, the salary of superior teachers in the service of the State has been nearly doubled. In the case of the higher positions in many of our municipalities, practically a life-tenure has been established. The salaries of not a few secondary school masters now equal, and in many cases exceed, those of the Judge of our State and Federal courts. The supremely desirable college professorships carry incomes equal to, and exceeding those of, a large proportion of the members of the medical and legal professions. Presidential salaries in our colleges and universities have been advanced to as much as \$15,000 a year. Looking at the remaining consideration, it may be said that the social standing and influence of members of the teaching-profession have advanced more rapidly than has been the case in any of the other careers to which educated men devote themselves.

Parisians Lunch Leisurely.
 May What-to-Eat.

The "quick-lunch" counter does not exist in France. Parisians always sit down for their noon-day meal. The demands of business may be pressing, for all are not loafers here, but the demands of the body are considered of more importance. A quiet lunch for the Frenchman who begins the day with only one slice of bread and a cup of coffee, is a necessity. He knows that his body is a delicate machine which to preserve in good running order requires proper fuel judiciously applied. Cramping a steam engine with fuel lowers the intensity of the fire. By bottling food the vital processes within a man's body are hindered rather than helped. Eating slowly and in moderation prevents dyspepsia and other ills. We hear little of these in France, where good cooking is accompanied by slow eating.

A Startling Discovery.
 Harper's for May.

Small boy at window: "Mother, did you say the Lord made the grass?"
 "Yes, dear."
 "And the flowers?"
 "Yes, dear."
 "And that he took care of them?"
 "Yes."
 "Well, he's in the garden now, and he's black!"

HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY AND PERSONAL MENTION.



—Photograph by Studio Grand.

MISS MOSELE PRICE.
 One of St. Louis's prettiest young girls, who has returned to her home after spending the year at an Eastern finishing school. Miss Price is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elm T. Price of Westminster place.

Captain W. H. Fisher of the Columbus (O.) Rifles was in St. Louis for Dedication Week, and the guest of his brother, Mr. Dan Fisher, and sister, Mrs. Creta Benton. On Monday evening, just prior to Captain Fisher's departure for home, Mr. Dan Fisher entertained in his honor, Mr. Dan Fisher, among the guests being:

Messieurs and Mesdames:
 Captain Fisher, Col. J. R. Holton, his O.
 Lee Fisher, Colum. field ill.
 Arthur King, Kansas. Ohio.
 City, Miss Cleveland, Chicago.
 Messieurs:
 Carl Fisher, Lieutenant Graves, Columbus, O.
 Lewis Fisher, Simons, Litchfield.

ENTERTAINED BOWLING CLUB.
 The Cottage Bowling Club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Boderke at their residence last evening. The house was decorated, and a splendid programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and stories was given, and refreshments were served. Dancing closed the evening. Among the present were:

Messieurs and Mesdames:
 Boderke, Weldie.
 Gies, Shuler.
 Ashner, Kennedy.
 O'Brien, Simpson.
 Fitzgerald, Pym.
 Mesdames:
 Gamewell, Smith.
 Gamewell, O'Brien.
 Kennedy, Schindler.
 Maughan, Ashner.
 Ostrander, Smith.
 Mesdames:
 Fitzgerald, Ashner.
 Willow, Roehl.
 Webb.

CHORAL CLUB RECITAL.
 The Ladies' Choral Club of Edwardsville, Ill., Mrs. L. D. Lawnd, president, and Mrs. C. B. Ruhland, director, gave its last concert for the season last evening. Miss Ringen of St. Louis was the soloist, appearing in two groups of songs, and several concerted numbers with the chorus. Much interest is taken in the choral work locally, and the ladies sing with taste and expression.

REMEMBERED BY FRIENDS.
 Henry Mahler was the recipient of a fine gold clock Monday evening, presented by the Ohio Quartet as a mark of their esteem and sincere appreciation of the assistance rendered by him at their entertainment. Those present were:

Messieurs and Mesdames:
 Melie Zopp, Christena Stoepfer.
 Alice Steinmetz.
 Mesdames:
 M. Schauf, M. Mahler.
 F. Stoepfer.
 Messieurs:
 Hugo L. Zeller, Hy. Mahler Jr.
 John P. Boyce, H. E. Hart, Jr.
 Marcus Stoepfer, Walter Hooper.
 Ohio Quartet: Alex. F. Weber.

GUESTS AT MAY PARTY.
 A May party was given by Miss Mable Brodtrick at her home last Sunday. Among those present were:

Messieurs and Mesdames:
 Wm. Brodtrick, John Litschgi.
 George Reih.
 Mesdames:
 Mable Brodtrick, Mary Hagde.
 Emily Smith, Katharine Horn.
 Emily Litschgi, Lizzie Hagemann.
 Lottie Sporiader, A. Bletty.
 Lillie Steyer, Ruby.
 Nellie O'Connor, M. Hagemann.
 Nellie O'Connor, Francis Bernhardt.
 Mesdames:
 T. Hagde, Wm. Sullivan.
 W. Harte, Edw. Sporiader.
 W. Schultz, Chas. Sporiader.
 Theo. Hagemann, Wm. J. Litschgi.
 Paul Schultz.

BAIN-BENNETT WEDDING.
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edward Mather Bain have sent out cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Catherine Louise, to

Mr. Elliott Chalmers Bennett, Jr., on Tuesday, May 6, at home Thursday in June, No. 335 Flad avenue.

FAREWELL GATHERING.
 Master Fred Rodde, assisted by Master Fred Keller, gave a farewell party to little Miss Maud Arnold of Winfield, Mo., on Tuesday, at the home of Mrs. August Rodde, aunt of the little honoree.

Among those present were:
 Gertrude Brown, Ole Shopp.
 Mable Grabner, Ella Miller.
 Leone Brown, May Miller.
 Bertha Brown, Loretta Wirth.
 Ida Heibel, Lucetta Miller.
 Rose Heibel, Nora Duell.
 Carl Shopp, Master.
 Fred Rodde, Victor Meinhart.
 Ferdinand Keller, Val Schopp.
 Will Heibel, Edw. Miller.
 Leo Heibel, Louis Miller.
 Oscar Wirth, David Schuetz.

PERSONAL MENTION.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Beaman and son of Orlando, Fla., are at the Berlin.

Mrs. Wm. S. Harney is a guest at the Berlin for the summer.

Mrs. William T. Black and little daughter, Dorothy, of Little Rock, Ark., have returned to their home after a visit to Mrs. Black's parents in Cabaret.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Pattison will sail for Europe the middle of May, to spend the summer abroad. They go to England first, and will visit the Continent en route.

Mrs. William Hazard of Buffalo is the guest of her mother, Mrs. McFarlan.

Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, member of the Board of Lady Managers, and Mrs. Daniel Manning, also a member, are at the Southern for the remainder of this week. Mrs. Manning will then return to her New York home, via Washington, and Mrs. Montgomery will remain in town for a short visit with Mrs. Lucy V. Semple Ames.

Miss Aline Armstrong and Miss Mary Parker, both of Louisville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Shreve Carter.

NEW OFFICIALS IN CHARGE.
 City Register FitzGibbon Administers Oath of Office.

City Register F. R. FitzGibbon spent almost his entire time yesterday administering the oath of office to the appointees whose bonds have been approved by the Council.

Those who were sworn in and the order in which they took the oath are: John McCaffery, Thomas L. Anderson, M. J. Dwyer, John P. Boyce, H. E. Hart, Ben O. Adams, John E. Huggerty, Jr., Benjamin H. Charles, Joseph P. White, T. E. Almon, John J. Shoshon and James L. Dawson.

P. J. McMahon, inspector of weights and measures, made two appointments, which were approved by the Mayor and duly registered. They are: James L. Garvey, second assistant to the inspector, and John Sweeney, clerk.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE COTTON.
 Last Year's Crop Value Compared With Price of Territory.

The Republic Bureau.
 Washington, May 6.—The Government's monthly report of the conditions of the cotton crop makes special mention of the value of cotton raised in the Louisiana Purchase States. It says:

"The value of the cotton crop of 1902 in the States included in the Louisiana Purchase is given at \$135,004, or more than \$5,000,000 greater than the original price paid to France for that territory, with interest at 2 per cent compounded to the present time."

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.
 THE CRY OF THE AGE.

BY HAMLIN GARLAND.
 Hamlin Garland, best known as a novelist, was born in West Salem, Wis., in 1860. He now lives in Chicago and West Salem. He was graduated at Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, Ia., taught school in Illinois, staked a claim in Dakota, did literary work in Boston and taught in the Boston School of Oratory. Besides fiction and poetry he has written the life of General Grant.

HAT shall I do to be just?
 What shall I do for the gain
 Of the world-for its sadness?
 Teach me, O, seems that I trust!
 Chart me the difficult main
 Leading out of my sorrow and madness;
 Preach me the purging of pain.

Shall I wrench from my finger the ring
 To cast to the tramp at my door?
 Shall I tear off each luminous thing
 To drop in the palm of the poor?
 What shall I do to be just?
 Teach me, O, ye in the light,
 Whom the poor and the rich alike trust:
 My heart is aflame to be right.

Harper's for May.
 Small boy at window: "Mother, did you say the Lord made the grass?"
 "Yes, dear."
 "And the flowers?"
 "Yes, dear."
 "And that he took care of them?"
 "Yes."
 "Well, he's in the garden now, and he's black!"

AMERICA MAY IN TIME HAVE CONTROL OF CHINESE TRADE.
 Commissioner Proctor Says Interests of This Country in England Are Already Paramount in Orient.

Washington, May 6.—Civil Service Commissioner Proctor has long taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Orient, particularly the political and industrial development of China, which he regards as of the utmost importance to the United States in the extension of the latter's foreign trade.

"The value of the trade of Great Britain and the United States with China," remarked Mr. Proctor, "now amounts to \$1,000,000,000. The combined trade of Germany, France and Russia with that country, and consequently these three countries may be said to have paramount commercial interests in China."

"These are the two countries having the greatest frontage of coast line on the Pacific and Indian oceans, and they thus have paramount political interest in the future of the millions of Chinese whose territory fronts that ocean."

"Our trade with China must in time exceed the enormous trade of Great Britain and the United States with that country. That because of our abundant resources, the skill of our workmen and the efficiency of our machinery, we can successfully compete with any and all countries for the markets of the world. As our capacity for producing goods is far greater than our capacity for consumption, this country, more than any other, is interested in preserving China from partition among European Powers."

"We need have no illusions as to the effect of such a movement upon our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests."

"In wars of European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor do we compete with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resort to armed force to maintain our position. With the movements in China we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by cases which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers, we owe it, therefore, to our duty and to the unimpaired relations existing between the United States and those Powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of the Chinese Empire as dangerous to our peace and safety and as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Mr. Proctor considers that this Government will lose its great opportunity if it does not take a decided and prompt course in dealing with the question of the dismemberment of China.